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Pyongyang Proposes to Form Joint Committee for North-South Economic Cooperation at 2nd Round Economic Talks; Next Meeting on June 20

The second round of north-south economic talks was held at the Conference Room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom on May 17 after a six-month break.

At the May 17 economic negotiations, Mr. Li Song Rok, head of the DPRK side, proposed to institute a "joint committee for north-south economic cooperation" with vice premiers of the two sides as its chairmen as a measure to keep the close points and narrow the differences. (See page 4)

Seven-member teams from north and south Korea agreed to meet again on June 20.

The first round of economic talks was held last November for the first time in 40 years of the division of the country.

But the scheduled second round was postponed after the November 23 shooting incident at Panmunjom and Team Spirit 85, U.S.-south Korea combined military exercise involving 200,000 military personnel.

The proposed joint committee for north-south economic cooperation, in the words of Mr. Li, is "a high-level authoritative, negotiating and executive organization capable of discussing and solving the problems of north-south economic collaboration and exchange in an efficient way and directing and coordinating the north-south economic problems in a uniform way."

Declaring that the joint committee for north-south economic cooperation should inform the nation of its birth as early as possible, Li Song Rok who is vice minister of foreign trade advanced a proposal as regards the composition and operation of the joint committee.

Referring to the composition, he proposed that in the framework of the joint committee for north-south economic cooperation, each side shall have a co-chairman at a vice premier level, a vice chairman at a minister level and seven members at a minister or vice minister level.

He also suggested that the joint committee should have seven sub-committees – development of resources, industry and technology, agriculture, fisheries, exchange of commodities, transport and communications, and finance.

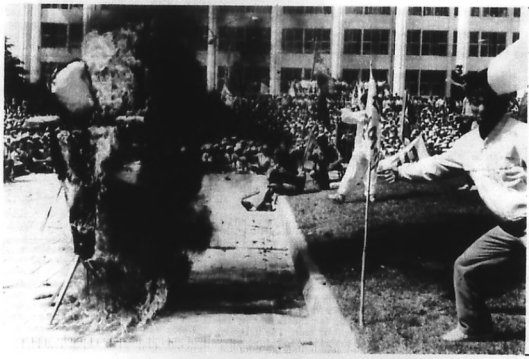
Turning to the function of the com-

(Continued on page 4)

At the second round of north-south economic talks held in Panmunjom on May 17, the DPRK side proposed to institute "a joint committee for north-south economic cooperation" with vice premiers as its chairmen. Both sides agreed to meet again in Panmunjom on June 20. (KCNA Radiophoto)

– In Observance of 5th Anniv. of Kwangju Popular Uprising –

38,000 Students at 80 Univs. Protest, Demand Chon's Ouster, Attack U.S. Role in S. Korea



Students at Chonnam National University in Kwangju burn effigies of Chon Du Hwan and other "government" leaders during an anti-"government" rally on the campus on May 17 to mark the fifth anniversary of a civil uprising there in May 1980. (Reuter-Sun)

Units of more than 60,000 riot police used tear gas in clashes with students in Kwangju and rounded up some 100 who were stoning a police station on May 18, the fifth anniversary of the heroic uprising in Kwangju, witnesses said.

They said the clashes came as students stormed off a campus where thousands had heard calls for the ouster of Chon Du Hwan, whom they blamed for the Kwangju massacre in which 2,000 people were slaughtered by U.S.-supported south Korean troops.

More than 60,000 riot police were mobilized in the city, 320 kilometers southwest of Seoul, to deal with anti-government demonstrations, newsmen on the scene said.

Police said some 38,000 students at 80 universities throughout south Korea on May 17 protested on the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju Popular Uprising.

In Kwangju, about 3,000 students battled riot police after anti-government rallies and demonstrations.

Thousands of students at Chonnam National University hurled stones at an

(Continued on page 5)

EDITORIAL

Chongryun Greets the 30th Anniversary of Its Founding

We greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of Chongryun on May 25. Chongryun, (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) is the sole organization of overseas citizens of the DPRK, representing the will and defending the rights of 700,000 Korean compatriots here.

Under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung, Chongryun has developed into a dignified and authoritative organization, overcoming all the difficulties and hardships that it encountered.

In its victorious and glorious history, Chongryun has embodied the Juche idea in the movement of Korean compatriots here, defending their rights and promoting Korean reunification.

"The problem of Koreans in Japan" is as a result of Japan's 36-year colonial rule over Korea.

But as proud citizens of the DPRK, Koreans here are firmly united under the banner of Chongryun and struggle for their homeland and the nation.

Chongryun carries out a patriotic movement, upholding the Koreans' national identity.

Today, Chongryun has 49 prefectural headquarters, 300-odd chapters and 1,800-odd sub-chapters.

Moreover, it comprizes 17 member organizations and runs 20 companies inclusive of various strata of Koreans, and 154 regular schools from primary schools to a university, in addition to 68 kindergartens.

Chongryun, basing itself on these member organizations and companies, has been struggling for the just rights of Korean compatriots as the citizens of the DPRK, for their right to residence, the fundamental human rights, and their right to natural Korean education.

Above all, Chongryun has made great efforts for the peaceful Korean reunification which is the most urgent demand of the Korean nation.

Chongryun has made a great contribution to the reunification of the fatherland by consistently supporting peace proposals presented by the DPRK Government, and the south Korean people for independence and democracy.

We, Korean citizens in Japan, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of Chongryun, rallying around President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il, will make a more vigorous advance by contributing to the cause of Korea's reunification and world peace.

Quadruplets Growing Up Healthily

Quadruplets leave the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital, blessed by doctors and nurses.

Quadruplets (a boy and three girls), born at the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital on October 2, 1984, left the hospital some time ago, blessed by all people.

Their growth is very good.

Each of their body weight is 7.9 kilogrammes and height 68 centimetres on an average, or an increase of 6.1 kilogrammes and 25 centimetres on an average above those at the time of those birth.

The mother of the quadruplets is Kim Yong Suk (34 years old) residing in Chungbisok-dong, Hanggu district, Nampo municipality. Her health is now in very good conditions.

The father of the quadruplets is Kim Ryong Song (38 years old) working at the Nampo Glass Works.

Thanks to the noble love for man, the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital has formed a powerful medical group consisting of technical vice director Yu Yong Il and 20 competent doctors and nurses specially for the medical treatment and care of the health of the quadruplets and the mother.

State measures were taken one after another along with steps for scientific and technical treatment and health of the quadruplets and the mother.

For 56 days from the hospitalization of Kim Yong Suk to her delivery at the maternity hospital consultations of doctors took place twice every day for the easy birth of babies. The consultations of doctors for quadruplets numbered nearly more than 400.

Valuable drugs suited to the constitution of the quadruplets and conditions for their growth were directly transported from the medicine research centre.

The amount of the blood plasma and blood transfused to the newborn babies was 1.6 litres.

State expense for medical treatment and medicines during the hospitalization of the mother and her babies exceeded 100,000 won.

The sincerity movement of the medical group for the quadruplets and their mother was a most sublime example of love for humanity.

Warmer love and state benefits are in store for the quadruplets who left the maternity hospital, blessed by all people of the country.

Three doctors and four dry nurses, one medical nurse and one cook will be appointed and subsidy will be paid for the children till their admission to school.

New rooms were provided for the quadruplets at the weekly nursery in Nampo municipality and a cosy dwelling house with a fun fair and a swimming pool for the family of the quadruplets will be built. The designing of the house has now been completed.

Enlarged Meeting of Administration Council and North Pyongan Provincial Party Committee

An enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the Administration Council and the Executive Committee of the North Pyongan Provincial Party Committee was held in Sinuiju over May 9-10 under the guidance of President Kim Il Sung.

The meeting was attended by members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee, vice premiers of the Administration Council, chairmen of commissions and ministers of related domains of the Administration Council, members of the Executive Committee of the North Pyongan Provincial Committee of the WPK, leading personnel of party, administrative and economic bodies, party committee secretaries and directors of industrial establishments in the province.

The meeting discussed the problem of further developing the national economy of North Pyongan Province.

Prior to the meeting, President Kim Il Sung gave on-spot guidance to the work of the Rakwon Machine Plant and Sinuiju city construction and acquainted himself down to details with the work in various domains of the national economy in the province.

At the meeting President Kim Il Sung gave programmatic teachings brightly indicating the way to attain ahead of schedule the ten long range objectives of socialist economic construction set forth at the Sixth Congress of the Party and bring about a great upswing in socialist construction by effecting a new epochal turn in the industrial domain of the province.

President Kim Il Sung said that the party members and the working people of the industrial establishments in North Pyongan Province have done a great deal of work in the past upholding the orders and instructions of the party.

He expressed deep satisfaction with the fact that the Rakwon workers including 10 party members of Rakwon waged an arduous struggle for wartime production in the rigorous days of the war and, after the ceasefire, produced a crane, pumping machine, excavator by giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and today succeeded in manufacturing an oxygen separator by their own efforts, and extended thanks to the entire party members and workers of the Rakwon Machine Plant on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the Government of the DPRK and on his own behalf.

President Kim Il Sung extended thanks to the party members and working people of the October 30 Factory and the factory where Mr. Kang Won Uk works, saying that they have also achieved many successes in the production by powerfully waging the invention and technical innovation movement in response to the call of the party.

Noting that North Pyongan Province holds a very important place in our economic development as a whole, President Kim Il Sung pointed to the tasks facing the province.

He set forth, above all, a task of keeping the production going on a high level at all industrial establishments.

He said that after the war our people built many factories by displaying the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle, upholding the party's economic line, with the result that our economic power has grown as never before and it is most important at present to make an effective use of the already secured economic wherewithal.

President Kim Il Sung put forward a task to more thoroughly establish culture in production and life.

He said that the thorough establishment of culture in production and life is an inherent demand of our socialist system under which the people have become masters of the country and an important work for raising the productivity and providing the working people with a cultured life.

President Kim Il Sung set forth tasks to be carried out by the industrial domains in North Pyongan Province.

He said that big efforts should be continually directed to the production of electricity and North Pyongan Province should constantly increase the capacities of the existing power stations and, at the same time, concentrate efforts on the first stage construction project of the Taechon Power Station and the construction of the Hyangsan Lock Gate Power Station and thereby hasten the date of their commissioning as much as possible.

President Kim Il Sung put forward tasks to increase the production capacities of the September Iron Works and push ahead with the production of oxgyen separators at the Rakwon Machine Plant.

He said that it was necessary to actively promote the development of ore mines and conduct researches for tapping and using our own raw materials in North Pyongan Province.

He also taught that the city building and management should be well conducted and Namsinuiju to be constructed be built well into a modern city with a good swimming pool for the working people and youth and children to swim all the year round, nurseries, kindergartens and other cultural welfare facilities and public service establishments and, at the same time, more green belts created and city management improved.

He pointed out that the work of building the native place should be widely conducted through a mass movement and more forests be created, roads and railways, rivers and lakes kept in good shape and streets and villages maintained neat and clean to turn our country into a people's paradise better to live in.

President Kim Il Sung also put forward a task to further raise the role of leading personnel in conformity with the demand of the developing reality.

Notice

There will be no paper next week due to the 30th anniversary of the formation of Chongryun. The number 1,244 issue of The People's Korea will be published on June 8.
—Editor

40 Years Since Liberation

Korea in Its Youthful Prime (10)

Generous Cooperation in Agriculture

Korean technicians are teaching how to drive tractors.

(Continued from the No. 1,241 issue)

Hunger Is Serious Problem

A food crisis for people in the advanced countries like Japan is not a problem of hunger or starvation but a sharp rise in food prices. But living on the globe there are people in backward countries or developing countries, which account for two thirds of the world population, on the back side of the advanced countries in the north.

These countries are suffering from hunger said to be the worst in this century because of long colonial rule and control of food supply by big countries, directly because of unfavorable weather conditions.

Especially, the situation in Africa is serious. According to an FAO (Food and Agricultural Organization) survey conducted from the year before last, grain shortage amount to 54 million tons or one-fourth of the required amount in the 24 countries south of the Sahara Desert.

It is said that 170 million people who account for a third of the total population of Africa are starving and 20 million people are on the verge of starvation.

The situation is particularly bad in Ghana, Mali and Senegal in the West, Somalia and Ethiopia in the east and Mozambique and Zimbabwe in the south.

What, then, is the cause of the food crisis in developing countries?

Firstly, it is caused by weak agricultural foundations, an after-effect of past colonial rule. Agriculture in these countries does not produce food but takes the form of monoculture of industrial crops for export. It is not easy for them to get rid of this distorted structure which was forced on them by their former suzerain states.

For example, agriculture accounts for 60 percent of the total population of Ghana. Its major crops are only industrial crops for export including cacao, bananas, peanuts, coffee, coconuts and crude rubber. The country produces only a small quality food for domestic consumption.

In Sao Tome and Principe, cacao farms account for 90 percent of the cultivated land, because this country was forced to grow cacao during 150 years of Portuguese rule. During this period, farmers were completely deprived of their ancestral techniques to produce grains like corn or beans.

This distorted agricultural structure and this weakness of agricultural foundations which the imperialists and colonialists had left in these countries are the basic obstacle to self-sufficiency in food. Abnormal weather is fatal to these countries.

Political Affairs

Secondly, big food-producing countries including America which is called "the bread basket of the world" are applying political pressure to developing countries by utilizing food as a weapon. This food strategy has been escalated recently.

In 1974, Americans tried to use food as a reprisal to the oil-producing Arab countries against their oil embargo resorted to by them to protect their oil resources. It is still fresh in our memory that the then President Ford mapped out a new "food strategy" in UN General Assembly. The U.S. is openly conducting maneuvers to split the newly emerging forces, by making utilizing "food as a weapon at the UN and other international meetings.

The following fact illustrates this: The U.S. threatened Third World countries at the 30th UN General Assembly to prevent them from voting for a resolution on the Korean question and in recent years it threatened certain African country with "cuts in food aid," for supporting a resolution condemning American invasion of Grenada.

Moreover, Americans have established a harvest projection system for the world's major grain areas recently in order to use this food weapon more efficiently. In a word, they have started work of estimate food supply-demand conditions in other countries all over the world, by utilizing a weather satellite and LAND SAT (a resources exploration satellite) and grasping harvest conditions in the Soviet Union, China and other countries with high technology. This system enables the U.S. to strengthen its control on food supply-demand conditions in many countries.

Thus, the imperialist powers including the U.S. is scheming to subordinate these countries again and place them under its control in return for aid with surplus farm goods.

Accordingly, self-sufficiency in food is not merely a problem of liberation from hunger only but a political problem of safeguarding self-reliance and national sovereignty. Furthermore, it is an urgent question to establish a new economic order and to defend world peace and security.

Prospect Opened

Delegations from various countries denounced the advanced countries at the World Food Conference held in Roma in November, 1974, saying that "food crises are caused by the fact that advanced countries exploited developing countries for their own development, and condemned the use of food as a diplomatic weapon. Later, the non-aligned and developing countries held meetings on food and agricultural problems to seek ways to solve the food problem.

Mountainous areas account for 80 percent of the territory of Korea. In addition, the land was left to ruin for 36 years of colonial rule. The Korean people started from nothing or less than nothing in their agricultural reconstruction. We may praise them for the fact that they have attained a 100 percent self-sufficiency in food supply despite the unfavorable condition for agricultural production. Moreover, Korea has exported food to more than 20 countries and dispatched technicians and specialists together with food aid to Third World countries suffering from starvation and poverty. These countries are paying attention to Korean successes in agriculture, seeing in them a prospect for future agriculture.

(Concluded)

With the introduction of the Juche farming method in Africa, a revolution is wrought in rice farming.

Opening Ceremony of Intl. Short Course for Journalists Held in Pyongyang

The opening ceremony of the International Short Course for Journalists was held at the People's Palace of Culture on May 11.

Present at the ceremony were men of the press and journalists from various countries to attend the International Short Course for Journalists.

Present there were Chu Chang Jun, Chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee and Vice Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union, Choe Gwan Hong, Vice Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union, and other officials concerned.

Li Il Hyok, Director of the International Short Course for Journalists, made an opening address.

Then a speech was made by Chairman Chu Chang Jun. He expressed the belief that the short course would be a good occasion in searching a useful and effective way to further develop the friendly and cooperative relations among the world's progressive journalists and men of the press and conduct journalistic activities in conformity with the demand of the present time aspiring after *chajusong*.

Speaking on behalf of the participants in the short course, Georges Kagbe, Director General of the Central African News Agency, said: The short course is of weighty importance in further enhancing the role of the press and establishing a new fair international information order. Through the short course we will exchange experience with each other and further strengthen solidarity and cooperation.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il have always paid deep attention to strengthening the solidarity and cooperation among the journalists of the developing and non-aligned countries and more powerfully waging the struggle against imperialism through news services.

Vijay Sekhri, Editor-in-Chief of the Indian Paper "Hindu", spoke next. He said: The speech of President Kim Il Sung at a banquet given in honor of the attendants of the world conference of journalists against imperialism and for friendship and peace which was held in Pyongyang serves as a great driving force in developing the struggle of the people against imperialism and for chajusong.

I believe that the short course will be very successful.

In the evening the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union gave a party for men of the press and journalists attending the International Short Course for Journalists.

Details of Proposed Joint Committee for North-South Economic Cooperation

Panmunjom May 17 (KCNA) – Head of our side Li Song Rok, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade of the DPRK, proposed at the second round of north-south economic talks held today at the conference room of the neutral nations supervisory commission here to the south Korean side to institute a joint committee for north-south economic cooperation.

Noting that the institution of the joint committee for north-south economic cooperation constitutes an epochal step which is urgently necessary for solving economic problems arising between north and south most actively and most efficiently and speedily on a broadest scale, improving north-south relations as a whole and accelerating the cause of national reunification, he put forward the following proposal with regard to the composition and operation of the committee:

1. COMPOSITION

A. The joint committee for north-south economic cooperation shall be formed with a co-chairman, a vice chairman and seven members from each side.

The co-chairman shall be vice premier level, vice chairman minister level and members minister or vice-minister level.

B. The joint committee for north-south economic cooperation shall have the following sub-committees:

- Resources development sub-committee
- Industry and technology sub-committee
- Agriculture sub-committee
- Fisheries sub-committee
- Commodity exchange sub-committee
- Transport and communications sub-committee
- Finance sub-committee

The chairmen of the sub-committees shall be members of the joint committee for north-south economic cooperation and the sub-committees shall comprise about five members each.

C. The joint committee for north-south economic cooperation shall have general secretaries of the two sides.

The general secretary shall be vice minister level.

2. FUNCTION

The joint committee for north-south economic cooperation and sub-committees shall consult and solve problems arising in economic cooperation and exchange between north and south and guarantee their implementation.

1) The joint committee for north-south economic cooperation

A. It shall discuss and decide on objects and scale of economic cooperation and exchange between north and south.

B. It shall discuss and decide on the basic form and way of economic cooperation and exchange between north and south.

C. It shall discuss and endorse a uniform plan for economic cooperation and exchange between north and south.

D. It shall guarantee the implementation of agreements of the joint committee for north-south economic cooperation and plans discussed and decided on.

E. It shall discuss and coordinate disputes arising between economic transaction organs of north and south.

F. The joint committee for north-south economic cooperation shall direct and operate different sub-committees.

G. It shall discuss and decide on other problems arising in realizing economic cooperation and exchange between north and south and developing economy in a uniform way.

2) The sub-committee

A. It shall conduct business-like consultation of relevant problems discussed at the joint committee for north-south economic cooperation.

B. It shall submit to the meeting of the joint committee for north-south economic cooperation problems raised by relevant domains.

3) The general secretary

A. He shall sum up problems discussed and decided on at different sub-committees and submit them to the joint committee for north-south economic cooperation of his side.

B. He shall make preparations for the convening of the meeting of the joint committee for north-south economic cooperation and deal with business-like problems concerning the proceeding of the meeting of the joint committee.

3. OPERATION

A. The meeting of the joint committee for north-south economic cooperation shall be held in Pyongyang and Seoul once in every quarter year and its extraordinary meeting may be held according to an agreement between the two sides.

B. The sub-committee meeting shall be held in Pyongyang, Seoul or at Panmunjom according to an agreement between the two sides.

C. The final agreement of the joint committee for north-south economic cooperation shall be made by a written or verbal agreement of the co-chairmen of the two sides.

D. Detailed regulations on the operation of the joint committee for north-south economic cooperation shall be discussed and settled separately.

The head of our side explained the principles to be abided by north and south in smoothly promoting collaboration and exchange in economic domain:

First, the joint committee for north-south economic cooperation shall respect the three principles for national reunification – independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity – which the two sides had already discussed in the whole course of discussing and settling problems concerning economic collaboration and exchange between north and south and ensuring their implementation, and contribute on this basis to the common interests of the nation and to the cause of national reunification.

Second, the joint committee for north-south economic cooperation shall see that north and south respect to the utmost the will of the other side in establishing economic relations as the two sides differ in economic system and economic policy.

Third, the joint committee for north-south economic cooperation shall guard against unequal economic relations which will be beneficial to one side and harmfull to the other and develop economic relations beneficial to the two sides on the basis of reciprocity in conformity with the nature of economic cooperation within our nation.

He proposed that the joint committee for north-south economic cooperation shall realize economic collaboration and exchange in the following direction and ways, while abiding by the above-mentioned principles:

1. North-south economic collaboration shall begin from those domains which are indispensable and urgent in developing the national economy in a uniform way and achieving common prosperity.

North-south economic collaboration, therefore, shall start from the joint development and use of natural resources and gradually expand to other domains.

2. The method of collaboration shall be mainly collaboration form of separately operating with one's own equipment, technique, manpower and fund in the other's area, taking into consideration that the two sides differ from each other in system and economic policy and method of management, and apply various forms of collaboration in combination with this.

3. Joint investment shall be made in principle only in projects of over 15 million Swiss franc scale.

4. Privileges shall be ensured in case of realizing collaboration.

In this connection, the enterprise income tax, corporation tax, property tax and customs shall all be exempted and the land utilization fees and resources fees shall be applied in principle only after realizing the production of goods.

In the period of development the date for the payment of electricity rates, fees for the use of local materials, water charges shall be extended in some cases in the form of loan.

5. Materials, equipment and goods for operation of objects of collaboration shall be introduced without limit and materials produced in relevant areas shall be ensured preferentially through organs concerned at the request of the parties concerned.

6. Other problems arising in realizing collaboration, such as the organization and operation of joint venture companies and ensuring of conveniences for them shall be confirmed in the contract to be concluded between the parties of collaboration, and the judicial organs of the two sides shall protect them by law.

7. The items of goods to be exchanged between north and south shall be chosen among items of goods proposed by each side on the principle of reciprocity and mutual accommodation.

8. The volume of exchange shall be decided after items of goods to be exchanged are agreed upon and fixed by taking into consideration the possibility and hope of each side.

9. Commodity exchange shall be conducted in the form of clearing currency.

10. Clearing business shall be directly conducted by banks of north and south designated by each side.

11. The clearing currency shall be Swiss franc.

12. The prices of goods to be exchanged shall be fixed according to agreement between the transacting parties by taking the world market price into consideration.

13. Customs shall be exempted on goods to be exchanged.

14. Railways, ships and trucks shall be rationally used in the transport of goods needed for north-south economic collaboration and exchange and be directly transported to relevant points.

15. The realization of north-south economic collaboration and exchange shall be undertaken directly by organs concerned in accordance with the objects of collaboration and items of goods to be exchanged.

16. After a general agreement is reached on economic collaboration and exchange an agreement shall be worked out and adopted on matters for realizing economic collaboration and exchange between north and south.

The head of our side proposed to the south Korean side to hold the first meeting of the joint committee for north-south economic cooperation in Pyongyang in September this year by sincerely discussing and agreeing on this new positive proposal.

(Continued from page 1)

mittee, he said the joint committee for north-south economic cooperation and its sub-committees should consult and solve problems arising in north-south economic cooperation and exchange and ensure their execution.

Referring to the operation of the committee, he said that the session of the joint committee for north-south economic cooperation shall be held in Pyongyang and Seoul once in every quarter year, an extraordinary meeting be held in accordance with an agreement between the two sides and a sub-committee meeting be held in Pyongyang, Seoul or at Panmunjom any time according to an agreement between the two sides.

Pointing to the principles which should be maintained by north and south to smoothly promote collaboration and exchange in economic domain, he said:

Firstly, the joint committee for north-south economic cooperation shall respect the three principles for national reunification–independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity–which the two sides had already agreed upon, in the whole course of discussing and solving problems related to economic collaboration and exchange between north and south, and guaranteeing their implementation and contribute to the common interests of the nation and the cause of national reunification on its basis.

Secondly, the joint committee for north-south economic cooperation shall respect to the utmost the will of each other in having economic relations between north and south as the two sides differ from each other in economic system and economic policy.

Thirdly, the joint committee for north-south economic cooperation shall guard against unequal economic relations beneficial to one party and harmful to the other, in conformity with the characteristics of the economic cooperation within our nation and develop economic relations that will be beneficial to the two sides on the basis of reciprocity.

The establishment of a joint committee for north-south economic cooperation, he stressed, would be a signal step essential for rapidly solving economic problems arising between the north and the south in a most active, efficient and comprehensive way, improving the north-south relations as a whole and accelerating the cause of reunification.

While admitting the need to set up a joint committee for north-south joint cooperation proposed by the DPRK side, the south Korean head said this question would be answered after a considerable period of study.

The head of the DPRK side urged the south Korean side to agree to the DPRK's proposal for establishing the joint committee for north-south economic cooperation.

Li Song Rok said: We proposed to the south Korean side to hold north-south economic talks with a view to destroying the economic wall between the north and the south, conducting economic collaboration and exchange in a comprehensive and big way for a uniform development of the national economy and, in this course, restoring the national bonds and creating trust between the north and the south, thereby laying a large stepping stone for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, not with a view to conducting exchange of commodities on a small scale. It is very reasonable to set up the joint committee for north-south economic cooperation order to improve the north-south economic relations and smoothly promoting economic collaboration and exchange or in achieving national unity.

But the south Korean side avoided accepting the fair proposal of the DPRK side, insisting on "step-by-step settlement" and "stage-by-stage settlement."

To this, the head of the DPRK side said: Our position is to solve the problems raised by the south Korean side, too. Our new go-ahead proposal indicates a short-cut to solving all problems all at once, most quickly and in a big way.

The two sides agreed upon holding the third round of north-south economic talks on June 20 at Panmunjom at the proposal of the DPRK side.

Seoul Massing 90% of Its Troops Along MDL: KCNA Report

Pyongyang accused Seoul with massing more than 80-90 percent of its troops along the Military Demarcation Line which were ready to action against the DPRK.

The accusation was made in a report by the official Korean Central News Agency on May 10.

Here is a full text of the report.

Now the entire Korean people and world peace-loving people fully support and approve the DPRK's epochal peace-oriented proposal for holding north-south parliamentary talks and are unanimous in hoping for the relaxation of the tensions in Korea and the opening of a new phase of peace and peaceful reunification through its early realization.

But these days there are appearing very illboding military moves going against the desire for detente, peace and reunification in south Korea.

The high-ranking authorities and brass hats of the U.S. imperialists and south Korea frequently showed up at open tables and frontline areas and openly made provocative utterances as never before, raving that "the heart of the north should be struck at" and "the main strategic area of the north should be neutralized", whipping up confrontation and agitating for war.

Synchronising with this, in south Korea a new "offensive strategy" for northward invasion was drawn up and a general operational combat plan of the puppet army is being revised and supplemented in line with this "offensive strategy."

The gravity of the situation is to be seen in the fact that the puppet army is rapidly reinforced and reorganised into an offensive form along with the overall change of the operational combat plan.

The proportion of units of offensive character is drastically increasing in the composition of the south Korean armed forces.

Special units for "commando" operation in the northern half of the Republic are being organised on a full-dress scale at units of all arms and services from the battalion, regiment, division, army corps, field army up to the units under the direct control of the puppet defence ministry, and their numerical strength is as many as 180,000.

Along with this, the combat forces of "marines" specialised in landing operation in the areas of our side and armored units and tank units needed for a high tempo of offensive operation are being reinforced.

What is all the more dangerous is that the armed forces of south Korea as a whole are deployed in the frontline area near the Military Demarcation Line to carry out offensive operation any moment.

The 65th mobilization division of the puppet army and many other units in the central areas which will be hurled into operational areas once a war is started were recently deployed in the frontline areas one after another.

More than 80-90 percent of the puppet army along with the U.S. imperialist aggression forces is deployed in the battle zone near the Military Demarcation Line and is ready to carry out offensive operation any moment.

Military exercises reminiscent of real war are being staged on a larger scale in south Korea to increase the capacities of the offensive operation against the northern half of the Republic.

Large-scale war exercises including "Myolgong (destroy communism) 85" against us are being staged almost every day in the areas of the third field army in the western sector of the front, the first field army in the eastern sector of the front and the second field army in the middle area after the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises were held with the mobilisation of U.S. forces, south Korean puppet army and even some of the Japanese "self-defence forces."

Even hurdle-removing trainings to break through the frontline areas of our side are taking place in the area along the Military Demarcation Line.

Meanwhile, all officers of the puppet army were supplied with military maps of the northern half of the Republic and are undergoing training to familiarize themselves in advance with the areas for their offensive action and the "commando" units of the puppet army, assigned to differnet provinces in the northern half of the Republic, are familiarizing themselves with the customs and manner of speaking in their respective areas.

With the system of a tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea being further rounded off, their joint operation commanding system for translating the "offensive strategy" into practice is being completed as days go by in south Korea.

All these illboding developments clearly show that in our country the danger of war for northward invasion, not "southward invasion", is approaching in actuality.

This arouses deep apprehensions in our nation and world's peace-loving people desirous of peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

Our people will follow the reckless new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges with heightened vigilance.

(Continued from page 1)

estimated 1,000 police surrounding the campus.

The police, helmeted and carrying shields, used tear gas against the protesters.

The protesters burned effigies of Chon Du Hwan, DJP (ruling party) Chairman Roh Tae Woo, a figure dressed as an American and two south Korean generals who cooperated with Chon in sending the troops to Kwangju.

In the May 17 protest, students staged a rally on the Chonnam University campus and issued a statement calling on Chon to resign and accept responsibility for the deaths of 2,000 people. (The south Korean authorities say only 189 people died while dissident sources say as many as 2,000 were killed.)

The statement also called the U.S. government to apologize for its support of Chon in putting down the people's uprising.

The statement said the students would continue to fight for the restoration of full democracy in south Korea and demanded that the United States stop "political intervention in south Korea."

Police detained about 50 people, mostly students, who were among about 2,000 people at a mass at the Namdong Roman Catholic Cathedral in Kwangju to mark the anniversary that day.

In other parts of Kwangju, police fired tear gas to disperse hundreds of students marching through main streets and scores of students stoned a police box, witnesses said.

In Seoul some 19,000 students from 29 colleges and universities joined the protest.

What probably was the most serious clash took place at Seoul National University where an estimated 5,000 students confronted about 1,000 riot police for three hours. The students accused Chon of being the mastermind of the Kwangju massacre and demanded his ouster.

Following the usual practice in demonstrations that have occurred repeatedly throughout this spring, the students hurled stones, flaming torches and gasoline bottle bombs. Riot police, wearing helmets, plastic face masks, heavy protective clothing and carrying shields, responded with barrages of tear gas and other crowd control agents.

Some 10 students were said to have been hurt in a demonstration at a foreign language school in Seoul.

Three other leading educational institutions in Seoul – Koryo (Korea), Yonsei and Sung Kyun Kwan universities – were the sites of other demonstrations and clashes along with numerous other schools.

On May 16, 15,000 students at 39 universities throughout the country staged anti-government demonstrations to mark the Kwangju uprising and several dissidents were put under house arrest to stop them organizing protests.

About 2,000 students of Chonnam National University defied tear gas and anti-riot pepper fog fumes fired by hundreds of riot police outside the campus that day.

Police prevented them spilling onto the streets chanting such slogans as "Down with Fascist Chon Du Hwan," "Long live democracy" and "Compensate for Kwangju massacre."

About 800 students from the city's Chosun University also threw stones and gasoline bombs at riot police.

There have been persistent protests in recent weeks to mark the Kwangju anniversary. Many of them have taken on an increasingly anti-American tone.

The protesters have been distributing pamphlets and posters attacking "foreign influences" and the U.S. role in south Korea.

According to the Washington Post dated May 11, "Western diplomats here (in Seoul) cite three cases of physical attacks on Americans in Seoul in recent weeks that may have been politically motivated. In one, a rock shattered the windshield of a car carrying a U.S. general past a student demonstration."

The United States allowed Chon Du Hwan to use his troops to crush the Kwangju uprising brutally.

The week-long insurrection broke out on May 18, 1980, one day after an order was issued extending martial law, accompanied by the arrest of several political leaders, including dissident leader Kim Dae Jung.

The troops sent to Kwangju resorted to all sorts of brutal methods to kill citizens there. Some 2,000 people were killed.

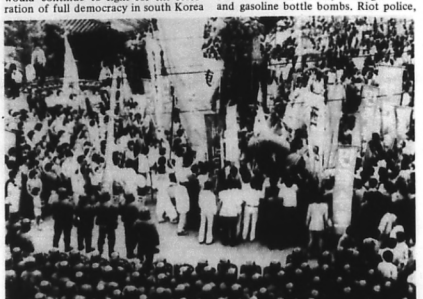
Many south Korean do not accept the legitimacy of the government of Chon Du Hwan, citing the Kwangju incident and the way he took power as a main reason.

Even government officials concede that the manner in which Chon took power is his heaviest liability.

One of the controversial items that a strong new opposition has said it will put before a National Assembly session that opened on May 13 is a call for a detailed investigation of the Kwangju uprising.

Kim Dae Jung and Kim Yong Sam on May 17 described the uprising as a "righteous democratic movement" in a statement and asked the government for an investigation into a military crackdown on the incident.

One dissident group, the Unified Masses Movement for Democracy and Unification with its chairman the Rev. Moon Ik Hwan, called on the United States to apologize for its support to Chon in the Kwangju Massacre and to stop supporting the dictatorial military regime.



About 1,500 students of Sung Kyun Kwan University in Seoul on May 16 try to carry out a street demonstration. Calling for the resignation of dictator Chon Du Hwan, they throw stones at riot police who retaliated with tear gas shells. (Reuter)

A mother who lost her son during the Kwangju Uprising on May 18, 1980 cried before her son's cemetery in Kwangju on May 18. (The Asahi Shimbun, May 19)

Chongryun Celebrates 30th Birthday:

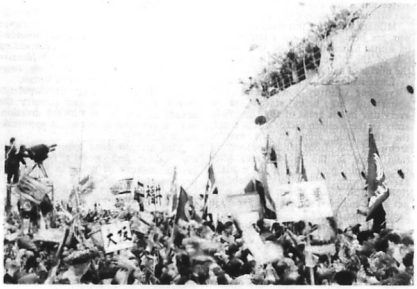
Korean nationals in Japan commemorates 30th anniversary of the formation of Chongryun on May 25.

The formation of Chongryun, which defends the rights and interests of Koreans here bore especially significant meaning to them.

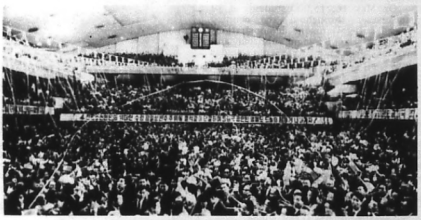
On this very occasion, Koreans here could become proud citizens of the DPRK and enjoy worthwhile life even in foreign country.

Since then, Chongryun has developed into a powerful overseas organization of the DPRK whose activities cover various fields such as education, commerce, and culture.

Here are photo highlights showing 30-year history of Chongryun:



The first repatriation ship Dec. 14, 1959, left Niigata port for the DPRK. So far, 100,000 Koreans have returned to the DPRK.

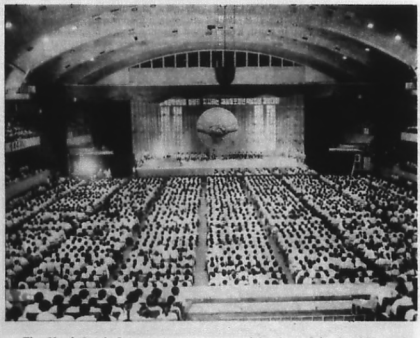


Seven Korean residents in Japan were elected members of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK. (1967)

Great Music and Dance Epic (1967).

The formation of Chongryun on May 25, 1955 gave Koreans here a basic policy line for contributing to the fatherland.

Koreans here opposed strongly the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" (1964)



The North-South Joint Statement was proclaimed on July 4, 1972 as the major principle for reunifying Korea independently and peacefully through great national unity.

Photo Highlights of Past and Present

Foreign guests visiting Korea (Choson) University in suburb of Tokyo to commemorate the 20th founding anniversary of Chongryun (1975).

The Pyongyang Students and Children Art Troupe gave successful performances in Japan (1978).

A street demonstration supporting 3-way talks proposal offered by Pyongyang (1984).

Chongryun has actively strived to promote friendship and solidarity with the Japanese people. Photo shows participants in Kobe festival in Hyogo Pre., in Japan, 1984.

A 10,000-people mass rally held on May 15, 1984 demanding fundamental revision of the Alien Registration Law.

The majority of Koreans here is now the so-called second and third generation. Chongryun today pays great attention to their education.

Report on Human Rights in the "Republic of Korea" (7)

(Continued from the previous issue)

The pressure to close often takes the form of the arrest of teachers. For example, about one month after the night school term began in August, 1983, one student-teacher, Lee Man Kuen, was forcibly taken into custody. While in custody Lee was allegedly told that the night schools were considered to be an illegal communist anti-government association, and that the schools could continue existence only under the supervision of the Minister of Education. Reportedly Lee was released after two weeks in custody and was alleged to be in poor physical condition.

Estimates of the number of night school teachers taken into custody and pressured range from 150 to 500 in the period of August through December, 1983. Reportedly approximately twenty night schools were closed during this same period. More recently, in February, 1984, teachers from several churches who previously had been taken into custody were again taken into custody and investigated by the Anti-Communist Department of the National Police Headquarters.

The arrests of students previously expelled for political reasons also illustrates how the government asserts political control. Many of these arrests are related to the organization and meeting of expelled students committees. For instance, on the day before a scheduled meeting of the Kyung-in District Committee for Expelled Students was to take place on the Korea University campus, police took into custody the committee's chairman and another committee member.

Much of the action commonly undertaken by the police seems designed primarily to harass and intimidate dissident groups rather than to remove them completely from society. For instance, following a gathering of expelled students from Sung Kyung Kwan University in February, 1984, police investigated seven representatives of the University's Committee for Expelled Students. During the same month, when eight expelled students of Tongkuk University were preparing leaflets for distribution at a gathering, police searched the place where the leaflets were being prepared and confiscated the leaflets. The eight were then taken into the police station for interrogation.

Noticeable for its increase in 1984 was the use of summary 29-day sentences without trial to detain student protesters.

D. Extension of Prison Sentence

The South Korean Public Security Law provides that anyone found guilty of violating the National Security Law, Anti-Communist Law, or certain provisions of the Criminal Code, can be placed under protective surveillance, residential restriction, or preventive custody even after their sentence is complete if there is any "danger of repetition of the specified crimes." Thus, where preventive custody is ordered, a prisoner's sentence can be extended for two additional years upon completion of the original sentence. The two-year periods of preventive custody may be renewed continually until the Minister of Justice finds that the prisoner has "become thoroughly anti-communist." According to government statistics more than 2000 people are confined under the Public Security Law.

The provision regarding preventive custody offends commonly-accepted legal principles in that it punishes persons in advance of "criminal" actions. The law is also offensive in that administrative authorities can arbitrarily detain and punish a person merely on the basis of his or her supposed beliefs and thoughts.

An illustration of the preventive custody provision's application is the case of Soh Joon Shik. Soh was arrested on charges of espionage and accused of violating the National Security and Anti-Communist Laws for his participation in student protests against the 1972 presidential elections. Soh was given a seven-year sentence which was to be completed in 1978. However, before he completed his original sentence, the authorities invoked the preventive custody provision and extended his sentence for an additional two years. In 1980 Soh's sentence was extended for another two years.

Before his twice-extended sentence was due to expire in 1982, Soh filed a lawsuit challenging the validity of the renewal decision, claiming that the Public Security Law was unconstitutional because it ran contrary to the fundamental human rights provided for in the Korean Constitution. However, before any court ruled on this issue, the authorities ordered another two years of preventive custody. The latest renewal occurred in May, 1984. Thus even if Soh is released in 1986, he will have served eight years under preventive custody – one year longer than his original seven-year sentence.

E. Treatment of Prisoners

In addition to the possibility of having their sentences extended, prisoners serving sentences for politically-related offenses are likely to be treated particularly harshly. The case of Choi Suk Jin is illustrative.

Choi Suk Jin was arrested in connection with the so-called "South Korea National Liberation Front" case in late 1979, shortly before then-President Park Chung Hee's assassination. In this case, seventy-three people were arrested and charged with "conspiracy" under the Anti-Communist and National Security Laws. Four of those arrested were sentenced to death, and four other including Choi Suk Jin, were sentenced to life imprisonment.

While remaining imprisoned under the Chun regime, Choi developed kidney disease. By September, 1982 Choi had developed symptoms of kidney malfunction and his condition became critical. Strong protests from human rights organizations led prison authorities to transfer Choi to a hospital. However, Choi reportedly did not receive any fundamental treatment while in the hospital; he was merely given first aid. Furthermore, after only four days in the hospital, the prison authorities removed Choi from the hospital by force and took him back to prison, claiming that he was not ill.

Choi's condition became critical again in the spring of 1984. He was reported to have terminal renal failure and nephritis aggravated by mental depression. United States State Department sources reported that Choi needed immediate use of dialysis facilities. Foreign pressures concerned about Choi's condition petitioned prison authorities asking that Choi receive proper medical care, but the authorities continued to refuse to allow him any medical consultation or hospitalization. In a welcome move, Mr. Choi was released, on suspension of sentence, on November 20, 1984.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING SOUTH KOREAN UNIVERSITIES

South Korea's universities have traditionally been an important source of government opposition. Students, and to a certain extent, faculty have been vocal and sometimes militant advocates of democratic freedoms in Korea. The students' power is best illustrated by the demonstrations in March and April, 1960 which were a catalyst in forcing then-President Syngman Rhee's resignation. The students' influence in Korean society has led successive postwar south Korean governments to maintain a varying degree of control over the campuses.

The government has taken a markedly more liberal attitude towards the campuses during 1984 than during the early years of the regime. However, there is evidence that the government maintains, and, in fact in some instances, has increased its control over universities through increasingly subtle methods.

There were several positive developments on university campuses during the spring semester of 1984. Despite a high level of protests on campuses, no currently enrolled students were arrested on campus during the spring semester. Some students were detained for questioning without being formally arrested, but the government claims it has done so only with students accused of incurring property damage at their schools or at other organizations.

Also significant was the government's release of hundreds of students previously jailed for dissident activities. In late 1983, the government released 131 students as part of a Christmas amnesty. After the spring 1984 semester was under way, 181 students who had been charged under the Law on Assembly and Demonstration were released. According to a human rights organization, as a result of these releases, all students jailed or detained under the Law on Assembly and Demonstrations were free; however, those students held under the more severe Anti-Communist and National Security Laws were not affected by the releases.

In another positive development, in June, 1984 the government announced that it was permitting eighty-six professors who had been dismissed in May, 1980 for their alleged roles in campus unrest to return unconditionally to their former campuses. Retiring decisions were left up to individual schools. Most of the professors have in fact now been reinstated.

A total of 1,373 students were expelled between May, 1980 and mid-1984. Of those expelled, 479 were reinstated during the spring semester of 1984. The government claims that fifty percent of the expelled students have returned to their campuses. Independent observers, however, challenge these figures, claiming that the number of students returning is closer to twenty to thirty percent.

The reinstatement of expelled students is not unconditional. The government has established a process, apparently at the urging of the Korea Council for University Education, which students must undergo before being permitted to return to campus. The procedure consists of individual screening interviews where students are encouraged to "repent" past wrongs, followed by attendance in special "guidance programs." Once the students return to school, their campus activities are restricted.

Government critics charge that the reinstatement process does not represent a liberalization because the result is that only those "repentant" students who have "atoned" for past activities are readmitted. This conditional reinstatement has led expelled students to form expelled students' committees (usually each university has its own committee) whose purpose is to boycott reinstatement until the government removes its conditions. Some committees also hope to use the issue to draw attention to their demands for greater democratization of Korean society as a whole. The meetings and activities of these committees have been repressed, as discussed above.

Beyond the release of jailed students and the reinstatement of expelled students, there is other evidence of an outwardly relaxed attitude towards universities. In March 1984, the government agreed to withdraw from all campuses surveillance teams it had previously posted to ensure that government controls were obeyed. Independent observers, however, question the effect of the government concession. One human rights organization, for instance, contends that only the more obvious plainclothes agents were removed, while informers and agents still remain on campus in large numbers.

In addition to agreeing to remove the surveillance teams, the government continued its policy of barring riot police from storming campuses to break up demonstrations unless school authorities "request" their assistance. In October 1984 the President of Seoul National University called in 6,400 riot police in a futile attempt to prevent an examination boycott. Despite a large number of violent protests this past spring, police confined their role to blocking campus gates to prevent student demonstrations from spilling out of the campus. However, in confrontations with riot police at the university gates, there are reports that large numbers of students have been injured by tear gas grenade fragments.

Despite the positive developments on Korea's university campuses, the government still maintains a great deal of control over the campuses, their students and faculty. Control is exercised through the following several mechanisms, including: each school's curriculum must be approved by the Ministry of Education; individual students and teachers are monitored; all student organizations including school publications must answer to the paramilitary Student Defense Corps; and large numbers of government agents remain on campuses to ensure that government controls are enforced. Furthermore, the government continues to prevent the direct election of student leaders, and all changes in school rules are subject to Ministry of Education approval. An increased police presence on the streets of Seoul seems to be aimed at young people.

DEFENDING HUMAN RIGHTS

The south Korean government has made it difficult for those individuals who seek to defend human rights victims or to speak out about human rights abuses to accomplish their purposes. The most blatant interference with the independence of lawyers and the judiciary occurred in the case of Kim Dae Jung and his 23 co-defendants. Lawyers who sought to defend Kim, including Park Se Kyung, Kim's choice for Chief Defense Counsel, were detained, ordered to close their offices and to resign from the practice of law for one year. Prior to Kim's appeal to the South Korean Supreme Court, five of the independent-minded justices resigned their seats. Needless to say, Kim's conviction was upheld.

With respect to the monitoring of human rights abuses, a welcome development in the past few years is that the Chun Government has permitted such groups as the International League for Human Rights, the International Human Rights Law Group and Amnesty International to visit south Korea. However, the South Korean Government under President Chun continues not to respect fully the rights and responsibilities of domestic human rights groups. South Korean human rights defenders who protest too loudly are intimidated and rebuked.

(To be continued)

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